

CLARKSVILLE EVENING TOBACCO LEAF CHRONICLE.

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CLARKSVILLE, TENN., FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1890.

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MUST HUSTLE.

Chicago if She Desires to Hold the World's Fair.

A New York Bill Ready to Be Presented to the Senate

In Case the Windy City Does Not Respond Properly—The Renewal of an Issue Would Probably Result in Killing the Fair Project as a National Affair.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The sub-committee on the world's fair, composed of Messrs. Candler, Hitt and Springer, appointed to report amendments to the bill to be reported to the house, have done nothing yet. Mr. Candler said Wednesday they were waiting to hear from Chicago what legislation is desired.

From Chicago members it is learned that the delay in that city is occasioned by the necessity for organization to select proper representatives to send to the congressional committee. This cannot be fully effected before Tuesday next, until when nothing can be done.

A New York Senate Bill.

In the meantime Senator Hiseock is preparing a bill for the senate, which, while not expected to mention New York is understood to leave the exposition in that city in view, in case of the failure of Chicago to respond properly.

What an Issue Would Cause.

An issue between these two cities, if raised again, will in all probability result in killing the fair project as a National affair.

Can't Count on Government Aid.

The Chicago people are being advised that they cannot count upon any government aid except for the government exhibit.

DEPEW TALKS.

He Thinks the Chances for Any Fair at All Are Very Slim.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Chauncey M. Depew is still in a great state of excitement in regard to the world's fair. He does not seem to think that Chicago will make a success of the exposition, in fact he does not believe that there will be a fair at all. He is quoted as having said:

"I do not think that the people of Chicago will be able to raise the money that they require. I do not think that they can get the sum together or that they will do it. It seems as if they had all along depended and were now depending upon congress to help them out. This, judging from my own impressions while in Washington, congress will not do. The feeling in the senate and in the house is against appropriating any large sum of money for a National exhibit, but the city getting the fair will have to stand the principal expense of it. The upshot of the whole matter is that as things look now I think there is a very slim chance of there being any world's fair in the United States in 1892, either in Chicago, New York or anywhere else. I sincerely hope that the legislature of the state of New York will vote to appropriate a sufficient sum for the erection of permanent fair buildings in this city and that the work of erecting them will begin at once. If the buildings are not up, I can promise that an exhibition company will be established here that will give at regular intervals creditable fairs in New York similar to the crystal palace exhibitions in England. This will be a great benefit not only to New York, but to this entire section of the country, and will, perhaps, after all be better for us, and more conducive to our permanent prosperity than a world's fair in 1892."

LARD AND COTTONSEED OIL.

Strong Protest from Georgia Against Branding the Lard.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The house committee on agriculture set apart its session Wednesday to hear members of congress who desired to speak upon the bills pending before the committee to regulate the manufacture and sale of compound lard. Representative Stewart, of Georgia, was the first to rise and read a letter from Atlanta, Ga., March 3, saying:

"Mr. Hatch has no authority to say that the Alliance in Georgia wants such a bill passed as you speak of. Of course it will ruin the lard industry in the south and damage us about twenty-eight millions annually. It would reduce the price of cotton seed and raise the price of lard, so as to work a great hardship on our poor people. You can rest assured that Georgia wants no such measure passed."

The letter is signed "Wm. L. Peck, President Farmers' Alliance Exchange of Georgia."

In answer to questions by several members of the committee, Mr. Stewart said that if compound lard was detrimental to health—a fraud in any way—then he would be in favor of branding it as such and punishing those who sell it. "But," said Mr. Stewart, "I do not understand that any such thing is claimed here. It is a fight, as I understand it, between lard and cottonseed oil, and scientists say one is just as wholesome as the other. If one is to be branded, then brand the other and tax them alike."

In conclusion Mr. Stewart said that if the use of cottonseed oil was abolished by the passage of the proposed bill, it would compel the southern farmer to go back to the situation of twenty-five years ago, when cottonseed was used only as a fertilizer or thrown away.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama, said that the second section of the Conger bill was enough to damn it among his people. (That section defines compound lard, and prohibits its manufacture or sale except under the provisions of the bill.) If there were any fraud in the matter of the sale of the lard compound, some power which has the right ought to regulate it, and that right he believed rested in the states.

Consolidating for Political Purposes.

EMPHORIA, Kan., March 7.—A committee representing the state organization of the Farmers' Alliance, the Grange, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association, and the Knights of Labor were in secret session here nearly all day Wednesday. A platform was adopted looking to a consolidation of the different organizations for political purposes.

Playing Base Ball in the South.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 7.—The Philadelphia and Brooklyn base ball clubs arrived here Wednesday night and played their first game Thursday.

THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE

In Convention at Nashville Elects Officers—Who They Are.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 7.—The National convention of the Republican league Wednesday elected the following officers:

President—Hon. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska.

Secretary—A. B. Humphreys, of New York.

Treasurer—Hon. Phineas Lounsbury, of Connecticut.

Vice presidents and members of the executive committee:

Alabama—E. F. Jennings, R. W. Austin.

Connecticut—George W. Randall, E. L. Hinsley.

Illinois—O. H. Gilmore, G. W. Patterson.

Indiana—J. N. Loop, George W. Patchell.

Iowa—H. M. Townner, T. M. Drake.

Kansas—M. W. Walton, J. G. Sterecker.

Kentucky—Burton Vance, W. E. Riley.

Louisiana—H. C. Warmoth, E. C. L. Herwig.

Maryland—W. G. Tucker, George L. Wellington.

Michigan—B. F. Groves, L. K. Owens.

Missouri—A. E. Parsons, D. E. Pearce.

Nebraska—Brad D. Slaughter, J. L. Webster.

New York—R. F. Hedford, James A. Blanchard.

Ohio—T. Sutphin, Horace M. Deal.

Pennsylvania—John N. Neuh, J. T. Hendricks.

South Carolina—R. M. Menninger, J. H. McLane.

South Dakota—B. F. Pettigrew, C. F. Hatchett.

Tennessee—W. L. Owenby, T. H. Reeves.

Texas—D. M. Angle, S. L. Haines.

Vermont—N. L. Keller, M. S. Colby.

Virginia—D. A. Windsor, A. W. Harwood.

Wisconsin—C. E. Hooker, W. J. McElroy.

District of Columbia—A. M. Clapp, Lewis Clephane.

Alaska—J. H. Smith, L. H. Torbett.

After passing resolutions thanking the press and citizens of Nashville for their kind treatment, the convention adjourned sine die at 7 o'clock.

FLOODS IN THE SOUTH.

Considerable Damage Done—Bridge Over the Tennessee Gone.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 7.—The heavy rains and floods for the past two weeks throughout the south, especially in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, have caused high water in all of the streams and rivers, and considerable damage by overflows and backwater. The lower portion of this city is submerged and many people are being driven from their homes. The loss of the Tennessee river bridge at Johnsonville, by the Nashville and Chattanooga road has occasioned the only serious impediment to travel through Memphis. The trains are now being run over the Louisville and Nashville via Guthrie.

A HUMAN FIEND.

Coal Oil Poured Upon a Sleeping Man's Limbs and Lighted.

CHICAGO, March 7.—William Jones, a colored man, was taken to the county hospital Wednesday night, the victim of a most heinous and revolting crime. Monday night, while in the saloon of Ben Kersey, at 308 South Clark street, he fell asleep in a chair; unable to arouse him, George Williams, alias "Texas," poured a quart of kerosene oil over Jones' feet and legs and set the fluid on fire. The unfortunate man was terribly burned about the lower limbs. The hospital physicians fear he will lose the use of his feet. The fiend who committed the act is in hiding.

AN INNOCENT MAN.

Released from Prison After Serving Six Years.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 7.—John Q. Downs, who was sentenced to a term of forty years in the penitentiary from Williamson county, in 1884, for an assault upon a girl 10 or 11 years of age, was Wednesday pardoned by Governor Fifer. The victim has grown to womanhood and now makes affidavit that Downs was not her assailant.

Harper's Pardon Prospects.

COLUMBUS, O., March 7.—E. L. Harper, the bank wrecker, has been recommended by the board of managers of the Ohio penitentiary for pardon. The recommendation, with a full history of the case and the grounds for the action, has been prepared and will be forwarded to President Harrison at once. Harper was received at the penitentiary Dec. 12, 1887, on a ten years' sentence. With the good time which he has gained and will receive he will be out in only a little more than four years to serve.

Execution Postponed.

COLUMBUS, O., March 7.—The board of pardons Wednesday recommended that a respite be granted to Isaac Smith, who was to hang Thursday night, until April 25. The governor approved the recommendation. When Smith was informed of the action of the board he expressed his satisfaction, and stated that he believed sufficient evidence will be secured to prove his innocence. A meeting of the board will be held April 10 for the further consideration of the case.

Samuel Gompers Ill.

PITTSBURGH, March 7.—A telegram announces the serious illness of President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor. He passed through the city on Saturday last for Toledo in excellent health, but felt ill there, and was removed to his home in New York. Mr. Gompers had made an engagement to visit this city and McKeppert this week, but these are postponed.

Prize Fight Arranged.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 7.—Pat Killen is to go to Denver to fight Ed Smith to a finish six weeks hence. He received a letter Wednesday night from John P. Clow offering to back him for \$1,000 in a match for \$2,000. He wired his acceptance and will go into training here next week.

The Jeff Davis Land Company.

JACKSON, Miss., March 7.—At a meeting of the directors of the Jeff Davis land company, Tuesday, \$5,000, the proceeds of stock sold, was turned over to the trustee for the benefit of Mrs. Davis. It is thought that twice as much more will be secured.

Shortstop and Pitcher Signed.

CHICAGO, March 7.—It is reported that Jack Glasscock, the great shortstop of the Indianapolis club, and young Rusie, the pitcher of the same team, had been signed by President Spaulding for the Chicago League club.

A BIG BRIDGE

That is Proposed Between New York and Jersey City.

The Plans Contemplate a Span 3,000 Feet Long.

The Cables to Support it to Be Four Feet in Diameter—Bridge Engineer Lindenthal Appears Before the House Committee on Commerce in Behalf of the Bill—Will Cost \$16,000,000.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The house committee on commerce has received a communication from Gen. Casey, chief of engineers, concerning the proposed bridge across the North river, between New York and Jersey City. The communication is in answer to a letter from the commerce committee asking for suggestions concerning the plans for the bridge. In it Gen. Casey tells that the height of the bridge in the center should be 155 feet above the water level, as contemplated, and that the plans should be submitted in one year and the work commenced next year.

Gustav Lindenthal, the well known bridge engineer, Wednesday appeared before the committee of the commerce on commerce in behalf of the bill, and argued against the adoption of the suggestions from the war department. Mr. Lindenthal said that to raise the central height of the bridge to 155 feet would be impracticable because the grade would be too great. The height of the Brooklyn bridge, he said, was 135 feet.

Concerning the time suggested by the war department for submitting plans and beginning work, Mr. Lindenthal said that this also was an impracticable suggestion. The company would have to obtain property valued at \$20,000,000. This would probably cause a long fight in the courts, and would delay the commencement of work. It would also take a long time to get up the castings, and Mr. Lindenthal said that the company wanted three years to commence work, with an extension of two years more if necessary.

The plans for the bridge contemplate a structure with a span of 3,000 feet. It will have ten tracks. The cost for the bridge proper, exclusive of the approaches and the \$20,000,000 for the property that would have to be purchased, would be \$14,000,000. The cables to support the bridge are to be four feet in diameter.

THE SMITH-SLUSHER FEUD.

Opposing Factions Fight in the Barbourville Court House Yard.

BARBOURVILLE, Ky., March 7.—Eve Messer, with forty armed men of the slusher party, arrived at this place from Flat Lick, Tuesday morning, which caused a general alarm. Circuit court being in session Judge Boyd placed a strong guard around the court house. Notwithstanding this precaution the warring factions opened fire in the court house yard, using Colts 45-caliber revolvers.

Billy Day, one of the Smith faction, received a dangerous wound in the leg, and Eve Messer's clothing was pierced by pistol balls. The guards and a snow storm prevented further damage.

The party boarded the evening train for Flat Lick, and at the depot three cartridges in the waiting room were exploded. When asked by the station agent to desist three of them drew bowie knives and carved up the stovepipe. Emigration and capitalists are fast taking advantage of Barbourville, making the place a hot bed of lawlessness and great wealth, and these outrages will soon be a thing of the past.

Barbourville is coming to the front fast. It is the largest and most prosperous town in this part of the state. A wealthy syndicate of eastern capitalists has purchased 500 acres of coal land in and adjoining the town. A corps of twenty civil engineers are laying out and platting the town. A contractor has 300 laborers macadamizing the streets, putting up electric light wires and different kinds of manufacturing plants. Progress has struck the country and the deadly Winchester must go.

ANOTHER BATTLE IN AFRICA.

The French Again Defeat the King of Dahomey—Many Killed.

PARIS, March 7.—The Soleil received news of another battle having been fought between the French troops and those of the King of Dahomey. A number of the participants on both sides were killed and many wounded. The Dahomians succeeded in capturing a number of Frenchmen and other Europeans.

Further advices from the scene of the conflict say that after the first engagement between the French and Dahomians, the latter made a second attack upon Kotonou. Four hundred of their number were killed and their weapons finally repulsed. Several of the female warriors of the king of Dahomey were found among the slain.

A Fool and His Money, Etc.

NASHVILLE, Ark., March 7.—Eight miles below here Wednesday a negro named John Reel, while plowing in a field, found a jug containing \$10,000 in gold. It was too heavy to carry and, putting \$400 in his pocket, he started for a vehicle. He was so elated with his find that he could not keep his good fortune to himself. As a consequence, when he returned the jug and contents had been stolen.

Combine to Advance Sugar.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The Sun says the wholesale grocers of the city have entered into a combination to advance price of sugar one-fourth cent per pound. It is claimed that they have been losing money on sugar for several years. If their proposed scheme is carried out the people of the country will pay about \$7,000,000 more for their sugar than heretofore.

Still a Mystery.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 7.—Albert Fiedick, the county surveyor, charged with the attempted assassination of his brother, Dr. Marvin Fiedick, was discharged by Justice Rowell in Paw Paw Wednesday afternoon without offering any evidence.

Epidemic of Black Diptheria.

WABASH, Ind., March 7.—At Stockdale, two miles west of Wabash, this county, black diptheria is threatening to carry off the children of the village. Fully twenty are down with the scourge and new cases are being reported daily.

County Treasurer's Office Robbed.

WABASH, Ind., March 7.—The Wabash county treasury was robbed at noon Wednesday by sneak thieves, who burst open the money drawer while Treasurer Chinworth was at dinner. The thieves secured \$416 and escaped.

THE CHOCTAW LEGISLATURE

Passes a Law Providing for the Establishment of a Lottery.

NEW YORK, March 7.—A special to The World from Atoka, I. T., says: The laws of the Choctaw nation, as passed by the Choctaw legislature, were made public Wednesday. One of the laws provides for the establishment of a lottery, a certain percentage of the receipts going to the state treasury.

It thus seems that the Louisiana Lottery company has obtained a footing in Indian Territory, and that it obtained the foothold while all eyes were turned on North Dakota.

The North Dakota Investigation.

NEW YORK, March 7.—A special to The World from Bismarck, N. Dak., says: There was a lively time in the senate Monday. The lottery bribery investigation committee has frequently called on the attorney general for opinions as to the methods of procedure. That official is not in sympathy with the inquiry, and sent a long communication declaring the senate had no right to investigate rumors.

Senator Lamoure interrupted and moved that further reading "of that stuff" be dispensed with which was adopted. Lamoure then censured the attorney general for his lack of legal knowledge and said the rumors must be traced down.

The minority report on the bill providing that non-resident publishers of newspapers which circulate in North Dakota shall appoint an agent upon whom process shall be served, was taken up. The report asserts that the bill was prepared in order to punish newspapers that had aided in the defeat of the lottery bill, and that these outside papers saved the honor of the state.

A lively debate ensued and it finally ended in the adoption of a vote of censure on Messrs. Dodds and Burrows, who prepared the report, and the deposition of Mr. Dodds from the office of president pro tem.

ONLY MORMONS OBJECT

To the Admission of Idaho Territory to Statehood.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The house committee on territories has completed its report on the bill to admit Idaho into the union, and it will soon be presented to the house. The only opposition to the admission of Idaho under the constitution, which the legal voters of the territory adopted unanimously, came from the Mormons. They protested, says the report, because of a section in the constitution which discriminated against persons practicing or preaching bigamy or polygamy. During the discussion before the committee in regard to the legality of this clause, Justice Field, of the United States supreme court, delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the constitutionality of this clause.

The report concludes: There is nothing in the statute or the clause in the constitution which disbars a good citizen, or entitles to the franchise, from exercising political privileges. If the Mormons or any other persons belong to an organization which teaches and encourages acts defined by law to be crimes, they should not be trusted with the franchise. Whenever the Mormon church abandons its advocacy and practice of polygamy and bigamy, there is nothing in this clause to prevent its members from voting. The Mormon question has been a troublesome one for years, and has been a standing disgrace to our government. The results show that this statute of Idaho has done more to discourage polygamy and bigamy among the Idaho Mormons than all other legislation combined.

The evils of Mormonism had become so great in that territory that all the non-Mormons, regardless of party, united in strongly urging this legislation. It is believed by the committee that in Idaho, at least, they will place themselves in accord with American institutions and sentiments in order to enjoy the privileges of American citizens.

The report is being held back until a minority report, which, it is understood, Representatives Springer and Maudsler will prepare, opposing the passage of the bill, can be drawn up. It is said they favor an omnibus bill that will provide for the admission of Idaho and other territories at one time.

NAVAL SCANDAL.

Captain Howell Demands Satisfaction of Admiral Walker Whom He Reports.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The Brooklyn Eagle's Washington special says: Capt. John A. Howell, of the Atlanta, has "reported" Admiral Walker to the navy. "Reported" in naval parlance means that he has complained to the superior's superior, and demanded satisfaction by a court of inquiry or otherwise, in a manner to be decided by the secretary. A private letter from the squadron gives the cause of the trouble.

When the fleet was sailing out of the Port of Toulon every one was astonished to see the signals hoisted on the flagship ordering the commanding officer of the Atlanta under arrest, and directing the executive officer, Lieutenant Commander Condon to take command. It seems that for some reason or other the Atlanta had gone out of her course and broken up the sailing formation. Without giving her commander any opportunity for explanation, he was publicly degraded before the whole fleet.

Naval officers declare such a proceeding unprecedented, and claim that Capt. Howell was evidently not to blame for the supposed mismanagement of the ship, as shown by the fact that he has since been reinstated in command. It is significant that Howell was about the only officer in the fleet who was not selected for duty by Walker, and it is said that the relations between the two have never been cordial.

Sunday Law Opposition.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Senator Stockbridge presented Wednesday two immense packages of remonstrances against the passage of any bill in regard to the observance of the Sabbath, or Lord's day, or any other religious or ecclesiastical institution or rite; against the adoption of any resolution for the amendment of the National constitution that would in any way give preference to the principles of any religion above another, or that will in any way sanction legislation upon the subject of religion.

These remonstrances contain the individual signatures of 308,377 citizens from different states and territories as follows: Michigan, 41,447; Minnesota, 22,890; Wisconsin, 10,750; Kansas, 30,975; California, 30,428; Ohio, 19,360.

County Treasurer's Office Robbed.

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KAISER WILHELM

Puzzles the Press of Germany by His Words and Actions.

The Conservative Press Finds Itself in a Quandary.

While the Liberals Are Doubtful of the Emperor's Sincerity—A Reduction of Hours in the Imperial Arsenal Causes a Howl from Manufacturers and Mine Owners—Foreign News.

LONDON, March 7.—The emperor's late words and action have puzzled alike the German Liberal and Conservative press. The latter has always been conducted upon the principle that the king can do no wrong, but it finds it a difficult task to support with any heartiness the innovations which the emperor proposes to make and thus stultify all its past records.

Doubt His Sincerity.

Liberal journals as well as Liberal politicians are very doubtful of William's sincerity, and would be very slightly surprised to see him take up some other hobby and leave the workman as severely alone as his predecessors have done.

Reduction of Working Hours.

One practical boon to the workingman has just been granted by the reduction of the hours of labor in the imperial arsenal from twelve to ten. But this concession has caused a great outcry from manufacturers and mine owners who are aware that their precedent will cause a demand from their workmen for a similar reduction of hours as well as an increase of wages.

Predicts Ruin.

The Kreuz Zeitung says the mischief worked by allowing workmen additional time to spend in drinking and discussing affairs above their comprehension will be simply incalculable, and it seems to believe its words too.

The inspired Westphalia Gazette sees nothing but ruin in store for the coal mine owners, and it would not be strange if these predictions of disaster, repeated daily as they are, should have an effect upon those surrounding the emperor if not upon the monarch himself. The landed proprietors and capitalists are furious at the proposition to tax incomes at an accelerated rate.

But, as The Vossische Zeitung points out, they will soon, if the measure becomes a practical one, learn to reimburse themselves from teaturny and workmen.

Trouble in Transvaal.

LONDON, March 7.—Dispatches from the South African republic say that a serious demonstration has been made there against the existing government. It appears that Mr. Kruger, the president of the Transvaal, attempted to make a public speech